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Quadrennial reports for the period 2003-2006 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Human Appeal International

(Special; 1991)

Part I. Introduction

Human Appeal International (HAI) is a humanitarian charitable NGO based in the United Arab Emirates working worldwide in four main development programmes which are classified as social, educational, health and relief.

i) Aims & Purposes:

1. Development of the needy human societies by improving their educational, health and economic conditions.
2. Contribution in the relief of the injured societies due to natural and social disasters.
3. Satisfaction of the needs of orphans and improvement of their health, psychological and social conditions.
4. Strengthening of ties between HAI and similar organizations in order to comprehend the most advanced aspects in this regards.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1. 23-24 May 2004: Participated in the following meeting, **Title: 5th United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees' (UNHCR) annual regional Conference for Gulf NGOs Network (GNN)**, held in Kuwait.
2. 1-2 December 2005: Participated in the following meeting, **Title: 6th United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees' (UNHCR) annual regional Conference for Gulf NGOs Network (GNN)**, held in Bahrain.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1. Partnership with United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) in operating the Eritrean refugees camps in East Sudan which consists of about 55.000 refugees. **Agreement Title "Supplementary Agreement between UNHCR, HAI and Commissioner for Refugees (COR)"** (signed in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006).
2. HAI signed a Letter of Understanding on 2 June 2004 with the World Health Organization (WHO) **Title of Agreement: "Join efforts in secondary and tertiary health care delivery in Greater Darfour, Sudan"**.
3. **Title of Agreement: "General Agreement"** signed on 30 May 2005 between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and HAI to combine efforts and collaborate in order to improve the living standards and realize the rights of children and women in Sudan.

4. **Title of Agreement: "ACCORD DE COOPERATION DANS LE CADRE D'UN PROJET D'APPUI AUX ACTIVITES DE NUTRITION DANS LES REGIONS DE ZINDER"** was signed between UNICEF and HAI on 3 November 2005, based on which, UNICEF provides nutrition to the infant nutrition centers established by HAI in Niger.
5. **Title of Agreement: "Renforcement des moyens de substance des populations vulénerables er assistance ciblée pour les enfants souffrant de la malnutriotion"** signed on 26 June 2006 between the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and HAI to provide nutrition supplements by WFP to Nutrition Centers established by HAI in Niger.
6. 16 Days Campaign to Fight Against HIV/Aids, organized by HAI and UNHCR in the Eritrean Refugees Camps in Sudan 11-25 December 2006.

iii) Initiatives undertaken during the reporting period 2003-2006 by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day

ACTIONS:

1. Granted Income Source Projects to Families = 151
2. Supported Orphan Children = 34,062
3. Built Orphans Training Center = 9
4. Operating Orphans Training Center = 51
5. Trained orphans on Professional Skills = 1,051
6. Built and Maintenance houses for poor families = 20
7. Distributed New Clothes and Dresses = 60,011

Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

ACTIONS:

1. Children Fed or Given Nutritional Care = 18,616
2. Families Received Food Packs = 42,068
3. Individuals Fed Ready Meals = 1,063,541
4. Families Received Bread Distributed = 20,000
5. Individuals Received Food Aid in Cash = 354,754
6. Families Received Fresh and Canned Meat = 212,676
7. Charitable Bakeries Launched = 3

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

ACTIONS:

1. Primary Education Provided to Orphan Children = 9,141
2. Provided Computer Courses to Orphans = 1,587
3. Paid School Fees for students = 1,277
4. Distributed School Bags with Stationeries to students = 182,100
5. Distributed School Uniforms to students = 115
6. Built and Maintenance Schools in renovated areas = 10
7. Equipped Schools in renovated areas = 5

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

ACTIONS:

1. Sponsored orphan girls, who get Aid and comprehensive care program that covers their educational, health and social requirements = 15,176
2. Employed women in HAI's Orphans comprehensive care program. = 110
3. Trained Women on Professional Skills = 2,071
4. Conducted Eradication of Illiteracy Classes for widows = 1,500

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

ACTIONS:

1. Established Hospital Treating Cases of Infants Effected With Serious Lack of Nutrition = 1
2. Infants Nutrition Center Established = 3

Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

ACTIONS:

1. Training for community midwives = 95
2. Built and Equipped Birth Delivery Clinics = 3
3. Supported midwives training center = 1

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

ACTIONS:

1. Organized campaigns about HIV/AIDS awareness = 3
2. Refugees Targeted by HAI/AIDS awareness campaign = 40,000
3. Provided hospital with HIV/AIDS testing equipment

Target 8. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

ACTIONS:

1. Implemented Health Campaigns Against Serious Diseases = 13
2. Implemented Campaigns for Fighting Blindness and Providing Glasses = 43
3. Vaccinated orphans against major diseases = 3,756
4. Done Medical Check up for orphans = 45,118
5. Built Hospitals and Clinics = 8
6. Equipped Hospitals and Clinics = 54
7. Running Clinics = 7

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

ACTIONS:

1. Drinking water systems established = 305
2. Provided Water Reservoirs to affected houses due to war = 100
3. Built one Sanitary System for people in an area affected by floods in Sudan, in coordination with OCHA, Sudan during the period 2006.

2. International Federation of ACAT

(Special; 1995)

1. Introduction

The International Federation of ACAT (FIACAT) was established in 1987, pursuant to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to campaign throughout the world and by all appropriate legal means against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and against capital punishment. As an international federation, FIACAT brings together national associations whose goals are compatible with its statutes.

In late 2002, it had 22 affiliated associations (Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom) and 6 others in the process of affiliation (Burundi, Chad, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Philippines). It also maintains contacts with correspondents in various parts of the world (Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sweden, United States).

2. FIACAT contribution to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

Commission on Human Rights, later (after 2006) the Human Rights Council

Each year, FIACAT participates in the sessions of the Council (formerly the Commission) and its contribution is to present written and oral statements on agenda items dealing with torture and capital punishment from a geographic or thematic point of view. In addition to statements made jointly with other organizations or delivered orally, the main FIACAT contributions have been as follows:

Fifty-ninth session (17 March-25 April 2003): "The human rights situation in Chechnya" (see E/CN.4/2003/NGO/68), "The death penalty issue" (see E/CN.4/2003/NGO/70);

Sixtieth session (15 March-23 April 2004): "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2004/NGO/118), statement on the human rights situation in Chechnya (see E/CN.4/2004/NGO/92);

Sixty-first session (14 March-22 April 2005): "Standing invitations" (see E/CN.4/2005/NGO/1), "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2005/NGO/175), "Question of the death penalty" (see E/CN.4/2005/96);

Sixty-second session (13-27 March 2006): "The human rights situation in Togo" (see E/CN.4/2006/NGO/76), "Enforced disappearance" (see E/CN.4/2006/NGO/59).

FIACAT has worked closely with the Council's special procedures, especially the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders. It has sent them information and publicized their appeals and annual reports. It also monitored, through ACAT Brazil, the implementation of the 30 recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on torture to Brazil following his mission in 2000. It helped him to prepare a mission to Togo as well in April 2007.

Committees: Committee against Torture, Human Rights Committee, Committee on the Rights of the Child

FIACAT closely follows the work of these committees and the periodic reports submitted by Governments. It works with the committee experts and, through its national associations, monitors the implementation of committee recommendations on the ground.

In 2004, together with a coalition of international non-governmental organizations, FIACAT submitted an alternative report on the situation in Togo to the Committee against Torture (the consideration of which was eventually deferred to 2006).

In 2005, FIACAT submitted an alternative report to the Committee against Torture at its thirty-fourth session (2-20 May 2005) on the situation of human rights in France.

In 2006, FIACAT submitted an alternative report to the Human Rights Committee at its eighty-seventh session (July 2006) on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, and two alternative reports to the Committee against Torture, on the situation in Togo at the thirty-sixth session (1-19 May 2006), and on the situation in Burundi at the thirty-seventh session (6-24 November 2006).

Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

FIACAT participates regularly in the sessions of the Subcommission and attentively follows its work on agenda items dealing with torture and capital punishment. It is very committed to this group of experts versed in many fields, who, by virtue of their independence and objectivity, can be kept informed about the serious situations reported by our network without making assumptions or jumping to conclusions. FIACAT is in favour of maintaining the Subcommission as part of the new Human Rights Council.

Working Group on the Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

FIACAT was involved in the sessions and activities of the Working Group and subsequently, along with the NGO coalition backing the project, followed the process leading to the adoption of the Optional Protocol.

Building on its experience of collaboration with the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, FIACAT is preparing to assist the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment set up under the Protocol and any future national visiting mechanisms in carrying out their missions effectively. Training sessions have already been organized within the FIACAT network.

Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearances

FIACAT participated in the sessions and activities of the Working Group and subsequently followed the adoption process along with the NGO coalition backing the project, which culminated in the adoption of a convention by the General Assembly on 22 December 2006.

(ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

The African national associations have links with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and have received support from UNDP for some of their activities.

(iii) Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The following are considered priorities by virtue of their implications:

– General Assembly resolution 53/105 on establishment of an international criminal court: FIACAT is heavily involved in the NGO coalition which endeavoured both before and during the conference on the establishment of an international criminal court to bring about the decision to create a permanent international criminal jurisdiction and which has, since the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, been foilowing the commencement of its activities and the formulation of the procedural texts governing its functioning;

– General Assembly resolution 52/149 (of 12 December 1997) on the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June): FIACAT, in collaboration with other organizations belonging to the Coalition of International NGOs against Torture (CINAT), is conducting a campaign for universal ratification of the Convention against Torture and for State party recognition of the communications procedure established under articles 21 and 22 of that instrument;

– Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/77: FIACAT, in conjunction with other NGOs belonging to the anti-death penalty coalition, Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM), has been leading a campaign for universal ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and has been promoting and coordinating initiatives by its affiliated associations in connection with the International Day Against the Death Penalty (10 October);

– Human Rights Council resolution 1/1 on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance: see above.

Consultations and cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

FIACAT maintains links with OHCHR and provides information to its staff. Where there is an OHCHR office in a country that has a national association, the national association also maintains links with that office (as in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mexico, for example). FIACAT provides information on funding needs, or itself provides support, to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, in particular for the specific treatment centres with which its national associations have connections: the Comprehensive Care Programme for Survivors of Torture (PAIST) of ACAT Mexico, the Trauma Centre in Cameroon and the Primo Levi Centre in France.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies and the like

Since 1997, FIACAT, in collaboration with the Catholic University of Central Africa and the Human Rights Institute of the Catholic University of Lyons, has offered a biennial cycle of programmes for African human rights trainers and leaders, which takes place in Africa (Yaoundé, Cotonou, Dakar, Ouagadougou and elsewhere). The first session is devoted to practical courses and workshops, including a course on United Nations human rights protection mechanisms and a workshop on the role of NGOs in the United Nations, followed by intersessional projects. The second session focuses on project evaluations and an overall review. This educational programme aiming to make human rights part of the culture in Africa receives support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, especially in the form of documentation.

In December 2006, FIACAT, in cooperation with the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), held in Bujumbura, Burundi the first of three international seminars on the topic, "The Robben Island Guidelines and efforts to combat torture". On that occasion, a workshop on the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture was offered for participants.

FIACAT regularly provides information to its national associations about United Nations activities in its bulletin *FIACAT News*. Its website features a practical link, *Tools for Action*, to the text of various international legal instruments relating to the organization's mandate, and to information on the different United Nations bodies with which it collaborates. It also discusses such matters in its yearly progress report and in its training manuals. FIACAT contributes to the *Courrier de l'ACAT France*, which reports on United Nations activities and resolutions, as it did in its 2004 series of special issues on enforced disappearance, refugees, detention and civil wars, or in 2005, when it reported on the successful drafting of the Convention against Enforced Disappearance.

3. International Federation of University Women

(Special; 1947)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action: The International Federation of University Women (IFUW), founded in 1919, is committed to lifelong education, improvement in the status of women and girls, human rights, peace and enabling women graduates to become effective agents for positive change in their communities. IFUW carries out this mission through advocacy and community development projects. Our international headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland and we have national affiliates in 82 countries.

ii.) a.) In 2004, IFUW strengthened its mission statement to clarify that IFUW works for improvement in the lives of all women and girls, not merely those with a university education. **ii. b.)** IFUW added new affiliates in Albania, Burundi, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, the Solomon Islands and United Republic of Tanzania.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

(Many statements were presented jointly with Project Five-O partners: Business and Professional Women International, International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International)

I.1 United Nations Economic and Social Council: IFUW attended the Substantive Sessions in Geneva 29 June-27 July 2005 and 3 July-28 July 2006; NGO Civil Society Preparatory Forum to the Economic and Social Council's High-Level Segment, 29-30 June 2006, moderated a panel on *Women's Perspectives on Decent Employment.*

I. 2. United Nations Office – New York:

- **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW):** IFUW attended the meetings of the annually. For the CSW 47th Session, 3-14 March 2003, Project Five-O presented a joint statement on *violence against women* and an oral statement on *women and media information and communication technology*; co.-organized Project Five-O workshop on *violence against women*; for the CSW 48th Session, 1-12 March 2004, Project Five-O submitted joint statement on *Women and Armed Conflicts*, a joint oral statement on the *role of men and boys in achieving gender equality*, and co-organized a workshop on *Women Enabling Peace Process: Opportunities and Partnerships to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325* workshop, 1 March 2004; for the CSW 49th Session, 28 February to 11 March 2005, Project 5-O submitted statement on *Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action* and presented oral statement on F*orward-looking strategies for the advancement of women and girls*; for the CSW 50th Session, 27 February to 10 March 2006; Project Five-O submitted joint statements on *gender disparity in the application of information and communication technology (ICT)* , and *gender equality, development and peace.*

- **Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW):** IFUW attended 28th session, 13-31 January 2003; 29th session, 30 June-29 July 2003; 30th session, 12-30 January 2004; 31st session, 6-23 July 2004; 32nd session. 10-23 January 2005, 33rd Session, 5-22 July 2005; 34th Session, and 16 January – 3 February; promoted CEDAW at the national level, for example in a workshop organized by the Armenian Association of University Educated Women in Armenia on *Women and Society: rights and opportunities in Armenia*, 2004.

- **Commission for Social Development (CSD)**, New York, attended sessions 41st Session, 10-21 February 2003; 42nd Session, 4-13 February 2004.

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**, served on the Global Forum, 2001-2004; very involved in the development of its 2003 work plan and guidelines for the renewal of the Forum's relationship with UNICEF's working groups; continued active participation with the Working Group on Girls, of which IFUW was a founding member.

I3. United Nations Office - Vienna (UNOV): IFUW representatives in Vienna worked closely with the Conference of NGOs (CONGO) and were members of the NGO Committees on Narcotic Drugs,

on Peace, on the Status of Women. Helped to develop and co-signed joint statements, among others, on *Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, conflict management, conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building* for the CSW 47th Session; joint statement to UNECE Regional preparatory meeting for the 10 year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action, 14-15 December 2004; Joint Statement for the 11th ministerial meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XI) in Sao Paolo, Brazil, 13-18 June 2004,

- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: attended 12th Session, 13-22 May 2003; 13th Session, 11-20 May 2004; and 14th Session 23-27 May 2005; Commission on Narcotic Drugs: attended 47th Session, 27 November 2003 and 15-19 March 2004; 48th Session, 19 March 2004 and 7-11 March and 7-8 December 2005; 49th Session, 8 December 2005 and 13-17 March 2006.

I4. United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva: IFUW attended the 59th Session, 17 March – 25 April 2003; 60th Session, 15 March – 23 April 2004, submitted a statement on *the right to development*, 24 March; 61st Session, 14 March – 22 April 2005, presented oral statements on *gender equality and human rights* on 29 March and *rights of the child* on 12 April; and the 62nd Session 16 January –27 March 2006; regularly attended annual sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and the Sub-Commission of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, to the latter presented a statement on *Women's Human Rights,* 12 August 2002.

I5. Human Rights Council (HRC), Geneva, attended 1st Session, 19-30 June 2006, presented oral statement on the *absence of mainstreaming of ender perspective in a systematic manner;* 2nd Session, 18 September- 6 October and 27-29 November 2006, in conjunction with the CSW Working Group on Peace co-organized a parallel panel on the *peace, gender equality and development*; and 3rd Session, 29 November- 8 December 2006, presented an oral statement on the *periodic universal review*; participated in the informal meetings of NGOS with the President of the HRC.

I7. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Geneva; attended 59th Session, 24-26 February 2004; 60th Session, 22-25 February 2005; 61st Session, 21-23 February 2006; took lead role in organizing the NGO Forum "*NGOs as Partners on the Way to Accelerate the Implementation of the Platform for Action*" in preparation for the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 10-year Review of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, Geneva, 12-13 December 2004.

I8. International Labour Organization (ILO), Geneva: attended ILO Conference 91st Session, 3-19 June 2003; 92nd Session, 1-17 June 2004; 93rd Session, 31 May-16 June 2005, presented oral statement on the *need for systematic gender balance in decision and policy-making bodies*; 95th Session, presented oral statement on *women and unpaid work, 7 June 2006.*

I9. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Geneva; attended the Preparatory committee for UNCTAD IX. Hearings with Civil Society and the Private sector, 22 April 2004; participated in First Action Line Facilitation meeting, E-business and e-employment, 17 May 2006.

I10. United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS): attended Phase I, Geneva, 10-12 December 2003, and Phase II, Tunis, December 2005;

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

II.1 NGO/Department of Public Information (NGO/DPI): An IFUW Representative served as treasurer of the NGO/DPI Executive Board; sponsored workshops for the 56th Annual Conference on *girls' security and dignity, from oppression to empowerment,* 8 September 2003; and on the 58th Annual Conference on *Building Education Partnerships to Provide Quality Education for Girls and Eradicate Poverty*, 9 September 2005.

- **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Paris:** extensive cooperation: IFUW representative has served as Coordinator, UNESCO/NGO Liaison Committee since 2003, attended 9th UNESCO NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education, Paris, 6-8 April 2005, organized workshop on *Higher Education for Sustainable Development*; international Conference on Education: "Quality education for all young people", Geneva, 8-11 September 2004.

ii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals/Implemented during the period 2003-2006:

- **Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education:** Cameroon: Cameroon Association of University Women (CAMAU) provided school supplies and mentoring for 200 girls
- **Goal 4. Zambia Association of University Women** organized infant nutrition project to combat child mortality
- **Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
  Burkina Faso: L'Association Guinéenne de Femmes Diplômées des Université, in conjunction with UNESCO, interviewed students, teachers, educational authorities and parents to identify impact of school violence on girls' participation in school.

4. International Federation Terre des Hommes

(Special; 1987)

PART I :Introduction

I.i Aims and Purposes of the organisation

The International Federation Terre des Hommes (IFTDH) was founded in 1966 to provide active support to children in need, without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination. To this end, it develops and implements projects designed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged children in their own environment (including families and communities) and advocates for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

IFTDH, is a network composed of 11 national Terre des Hommes organisations who run 1.215 development and humanitarian aid projects in 64 countries. Projects are run in close collaboration with the beneficiaries who are the primary participants in their own development.

IFTDH is in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Special consultative status) as well as with United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Office and the Council of Europe.

I.ii Changes in the IFTDH membership

Since 2003, two new members have joined the IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Netherlands and Terre des Hommes Spain.

PART II . Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations

II.i Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary bodies and/or major conference and other United Nations meetings

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland, IFTDH actively attended the 59th (March 17-April 25, 2003) – 60th (March 15-April 23,2004) and 61th sessions,(March 14-April 22, 2005), of the Commission on Human Rights and delivered different statements on child trafficking and on economic, social and cultural rights to inform the Commission about its field experience regarding children. IFTDH also regularly informed its member organisations about the work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council.

IFTDH supports the work of the Special Rapporteurs on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially in Women and Children, by providing them with information collected from field offices and by facilitating some of their field visits. The support provided to the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is reflected for example in his reports E/CN.4/2004/9 (Paragraph 84), E/CN.4/2005/78 (Paragraph 9), and E/CN.4/2005/78/Add.2 (Paragraph 3).

In 2006, Terre des Hommes Switzerland (a member of IFTDH) received a grant of $15.000 from the **Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery** for a programme regarding support to domestic children in Haiti. In 2006, another member of the IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Italy, received a grant (starting 2007) from the **Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture** for a project, in Colombia, of medical, psycho-social and legal support for victims of torture and their families.

Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva, Switzerland, 2003-2006

IFTDH attended the 36th (May 17 – June 4, 2004), 40th (September 12-30, 2005), 42th (May 15-June 2 2006) and 43th (September 11-29, 2006) sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and provided information on its publications and on a child protection toolkit entitled "Keeping Children Safe" (published in collaboration with a coalition of NGOs). IFTDH is also an active member of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the child, a large NGO network which runs a special programme to support the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Geneva, Switzerland

IFDHG participated in the 32nd (April 26-May 14 2004), 33 rd (November 8-26 2004), 35th (November 8-26 2004) and 36th (May 1-19 2006) sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the January 10-21, 2005 sessions of its Open-Ended Working Group to consider

Options regarding the Elaboration of an Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights

In 2005-2006, IFTDH participated as an observer in the "IGO Group" against trafficking which is a United Nations inter-agency working group regularly meeting to enhance collaboration regarding prevention of human trafficking and protection and rehabilitation of victims. The Group is convened by the Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

IFTDH is running an international campaign against child trafficking. One of the main aims of the campaign is to promote ratification and implementation of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The Campaign recognises and promotes the Convention on the Rights of the Child as its main framework. During an international conference on child trafficking organised by IFTDH and held in Osnabrück (Germany) in November 2004 several United Nations speakers (from the Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights and from the Office on Drugs and Crime) delivered presentations. IFTDH has also been consulted by the Office on Drugs and Crime for the preparation of a global conference against Fitgh Human Trafficking. World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) - 10-12 December, 2003, Geneva, Switzerland.

IFTDH and its member, Terre des Hommes Germany, organised a workshop during the World Summit on the Information Society held in 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland, where its presented its internet platform to protect children from sex tourism (www.child-hood.com).

II.ii Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at headquarters

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Tourism Organisation

IFTDH is in consultative status with UNICEF who supports projects of Terre des Hommes in different countries such as Albania, Ecuador, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Pakistan.

IFTDH has been collaborating with UNICEF to prevent sexual exploitation of children. In July 2005, IFTDH attended the "Yokohama Review for Europe and Central Asia - Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children" which took place in Ljubljana, Slovenia, (the congress was co-organised by the government of Slovenia, UNICEF and the Council of Europe) and was invited to make a presentation on support to children victim of sexual exploitation.

In 2006, IFTDH published a joint research together with UNICEF entitled "*Action to Prevent Child Trafficking in South Eastern Europe, A Preliminary Assessment*".

A member of IFTDH, Terre des Hommes Germany, also issued an international in-flight spot, with the support of the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation. The spot is entitled "Witness" and aims at preventing child sex tourism.

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

IFTDH is part of the cluster approach and is a partner in the Protection Cluster led by the United Nations High Comissioner for Refugees.

International Labour Office (ILO)

IFTDH attended the 92h (June 1-17 2004), 92h (May 31-June 16 2005), 95h (May 31-June 16 2006) sessions of the International Labour Conference relating to child labour. IFTDH also has had different contacts with the IPEC programme at field level. During the launch of an IFTDH book *"Kids as Commodities : Child trafficking and what to do about it"* in May 2004, the Director of the ILO/IPEC programme was the keynote speaker. The drafting of this book was also a collaborative efforts between various agencies, including United Nations programmes, bodies and specialised agencies and the book collected best practices in combating child trafficking.

II.iii Initiatives undertaken by IFTDH in support of internationally agreed development goals in particular the Millennium Development Goals

The Terre des Hommes organisations run or support 1.215 development and humanitarian aid projects in Africa, Asia, Central and Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. All of these projects aim at supporting internationally agreed development goals. For example about 20% of IFTDH projects concern children and maternal health and are in support of **Goals 5 and 6** (improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). In the field of HIV/AIDS, IFTDH provides psycho-social support and medical care to the affected children. It also works to prevent infection and minimise prejudice by increasing awareness and understanding of HIV/AIDS. 10% of IFTDH projects are in support of **Goal 2** (Achieve universal primary education). IFTDH runs early childhood education programmes and support formal and non-formal education systems to enable vulnerable children and children at risk of exploitation to have access to schooling. About 8% of IFTDH projects concern nutrition and 10% concern community development and women's rights, they are in support of **Goal 1** (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). Other projects concern fields such as child protection and come in support of almost all the Millennium Development Goals.

Finally, IFTDH also disseminates information to its members about United Nations events, programmes and publications through an internal Newsletter. IFTDH also uses its website to inform the public about United Nations activities and conventions. Member organisations publish their own documentation and material to inform the public, for example about the Convention on the Rights of the Child. IFTDH also offers technical assistance to its member organisations to ensure meaningful participation in the work of the United Nations.

5. Socialist International

(General; 1995)

The Socialist International (SI) is the worldwide organisation of social democratic, socialist and labour parties and organisations. The activities of the International on all continents focus on advancing democracy, supporting the peaceful resolution of conflicts, securing fair global governance,

guaranteeing respect for human rights, achieving social justice and gender equality and promoting sustainable development. The building of consensus views and the development of common platforms for action are central to the work of the International, through an extensive programme of activities.

At its XXII Congress (São Paulo, Brazil, 27 to 29 October 2003) the SI admitted 27 new members - from Bulgaria; Romania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Guatemala; Iraq; Jordan; Mali; Mauritania; Montenegro; Namibia (2); Paraguay; Philippines; Russian Federation; Serbia (2); Timor-Leste; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukraine (2); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Yemen and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, NDI; and adopted an Ethical Charter.

During the period 2003-2006, the International continued its efforts to mobilise its members to build upon the international community's development agenda. At its Council meeting (Rome, Italy, 20-21 January 2003), the SI issued a "*Message to the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre and the World Economic Forum in Davos*", a declaration on "*The World Economy*"; on "*Global Policy in 2003*", as well as a "*Statement on the Outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)*".

As part of its work on global governance, on 24-25 March 2003 SI delegates met with representatives from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, at the World Bank headquarters. Informal discussions between a delegation from the SI with senior officials of international institutions, from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation, the World Trade Organisation, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Inter-American Development Bank, were then held in Washington DC, United States of America, on 30 May 2003.

In advance of the Fifth World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference (Cancún, Mexico, 10-14 September 2003) the Socialist International made its views clear in a detailed statement "*From Cancún to Fair Trade*", a result of discussions held on the eve of the Ministerial Conference by representatives of SI member parties from different regions of the world. On 12 December 2005, the Socialist International met in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, on the eve of the Sixth World Trade Organisation Ministerial Conference, with the participation of the Director-General of the WTO.

During 2003-2006, SI initiatives continued to focus on the situation of Africa in connection with the United Nations' commitments to the continent, highlighted with meetings in Cotonou, Benin (15-16 September 2003) and Dakar, Senegal (12-13 July 2004); and in a wider meeting of the SI Council in Johannesburg, South Africa (15-16 November 2004) where discussions on the African Union and the WSSD were held and clear statements issued on these themes. The SI Committee on the Economy, Social Cohesion and the Environment met later at the United Nations Office in Nairobi, Kenya (3-4 April 2005) where some of those issues were reviewed. Underlining the need to strengthen democracy and the fight against poverty two round tables were held by the International in Bamako, Mali, on the occasion of the World Social Forum (19-23 January 2006). Further meetings of the Africa Committee were also held in Niamey, Niger (24-25 April 2006), having previously issued an appeal concerning the food crisis there (26 July 2005), and in Praia, Cape Verde (20-21 October 2006), where concrete objectives were set out to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The Council meeting in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine, (23-24 May 2005) returned to this matter with a clear and detailed declaration ("*Millennium Development Goals*"); as well as the "*Socialist International's Second Semi-Annual Review on Democratic Governance for Sustainable Development in a Global Society*" and a declaration on the "*World Summit on the Information Society*". Position papers were also adopted on "*Financial and Economic Issues, The Bretton Woods Institutions and Global Economic Governance*" and "*Trade and Social Rights*".

The XXII SI Congress adopted a paper "*Governance in a Global Society - the Social Democratic Approach*" and established a group to study the reform of the United Nations. The result of the group's work - *'Reforming the United Nations for a New Global Agenda'* - was then adopted by the SI Council in May 2005.

The SI was represented at the 59th Annual Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organisations Conference (United Nations Headquarters, New York, 7-9 September 2005).

On the eve of the United Nations 2005 World Summit, the Socialist International issued a statement, reiterating its commitment to the United Nations and the Millennium Development Goals, while appealing for meaningful reform to enhance the work of the United Nations and determined and concerted efforts to achieve the Goals.

Peace and security were of critical concern for the International during this period. The Socialist International monitored developments in Iraq, stating its position in support of the United Nations (20-21 January 2003; 20 March 2003; 11 April 2003). On 14 March 2003, the President and Secretary General of the Socialist International met with the United Nations Secretary-General at the headquarters in New York and reaffirmed the organisation's full support for the United Nations as the fundamental and indispensable institution for promoting international cooperation, peace and security in the world. From 17 to 20 June 2003, a delegation of the Socialist International went to Baghdad, Iraq, to hold talks with a broad spectrum of Iraqi political leaders, where they also met with the Special Representative for Iraq of the United Nations Secretary-General. Leaders and representatives from Iraq participated in an SI Conference "Building Democracy in Iraq - Working for Peace in the Middle East" held in Rome, Italy, on 18-19 July 2003. The Special Representative for Iraq sent a message to the Conference. Sadly the International expressed its strongest condemnation of the act of terror, which ended his life and that of other colleagues a month later.

The Rome Conference also addressed the situation in the Middle East, with discussions on the way forward in line with the Quartet's Roadmap, which the Socialist International had welcomed (2 May 2003). This support had been underlined with a visit by the SI Secretary General and the Chair of the SI Middle East Committee to Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine (5-6 May 2003). The International during this period carried out a number of activities in support of the peace process: a meeting of its Council in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Ramallah, Palestine (23-24 May 2005); Committee meetings (Ramallah, Palestine and Tel Aviv, Israel, 23-34 September 2003; Jericho, Palestine, and Jerusalem, Israel, 2-3 November 2004; London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 9 May 2005); missions to observe Palestinian elections (Presidential, January 2005; Legislative, January 2006); a visit by the SI President and the Secretary General to Israel (27 June 2006); and the SI Presidium meeting to discuss latest developments (Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006).

The SI Secretary General took part in the Congress of Democrats from the Islamic World, co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (Istanbul, Turkey, 13-14 April 2004).

Democratic development, human rights and peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region were highlighted in SI meetings in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (8-9 October 2004) and Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (13-14 May 2005). Issues of global governance in relation to the work of the United Nations were addressed by the International at the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India (16-21 January 2004). The SI continued to monitor events in Nepal and Myanmar. On 9 October 2006, with tensions mounting in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the SI called for multilateral efforts to address that situation.

The Socialist International focused initiatives on Lebanon with a special meeting in Beiteddine, Lebanon (4 April 2005), and SI representatives observed different rounds of legislative elections (June 2005). As the security situation deteriorated in 2006, the International expressed its solidarity with the democratic forces there (Presidium meeting, Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006) and convened an extraordinary meeting in Beirut, Lebanon (16 December 2006), reiterating the SI's support for United Nations Security Council resolutions on Lebanon.

The SI Working Group on the Kurdish Question continued its activities and support of human rights for the Kurdish people during this period with a visit to Turkey (15-16 July 2004); meeting in London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (9 November 2005); and an initiative in the Kurdish region of Northern Iraq (28-30 May 2006).

With regard to the issue of peaceful use of nuclear energy, the President and Secretary General of the SI held meetings in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council and the Foreign Minister (24-26 June 2006). The latter then participated in discussions on this issue held by the SI Presidium (Samos, Greece, 15 July 2006).

The issue of peace and stability in the Balkan region in line with the work and resolutions of the United Nations were addressed by a summit of social democratic Balkan leaders held in Tirana, Albania (5 September 2003); SI consultations on Kosovo (Serbia) held in Sofia, Bulgaria (30 November 2005) and the situation in South-Eastern Europe was a major focus at an SI Council meeting held in Athens, Greece (30-31 January 2006), with the participation of leaders from the whole region.

With regard to the situation in Cyprus, the Socialist International held a meeting in Limassol, Cyprus (26-27 March 2004) with the participation of representatives from both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, where support was expressed for the negotiations to advance the unity of the island and the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to this end were particularly highlighted.

The SI maintained its support of the work and presence of the United Nations in Haiti with the sending a mission to visit the country on 24-25 May 2004, holding discussions in the capital with the Haitian authorities, political leaders and those responsible in the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). A further initiative in this regard was the holding of a meeting of its Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on 21-22 January 2005, which counted with the participation of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-

General for Haiti and Head of the MINUSTAH. Later a delegation observed the elections held there on 7 February 2006.

The Socialist International welcomed the decision to establish the United Nations Human Rights Council (16 March 2006).

The SI sent delegations to observe a number of elections from 2003 to 2006. Aside from those already mentioned, these included: December 2004, Ukraine; May 2006, Dominican Republic; June 2006, Peru (Second round presidential elections); July 2006, Mexico; December 2006, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).